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Defendant, *pro se*

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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
7 SAN JOSE DIVISION

8 COUPONS, INC., a California corporation,) Case No. 5:07-CV-03457 HRL
9 Plaintiff,)
10 v.) **DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF MOTION
AND MOTION TO SUMMARILY
ENFORCE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**
11 JOHN STOTLEMIRE) Date: February 24, 2009
12 Defendant) Time: 10:00 AM
Courtroom: 2, 5th Floor
Judge: Hon. Howard R. Lloyd
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28 MOTION TO SUMMARILY ENFORCE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
No. 5:07-CV-03457 HRL

- i -

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 24, 2009, at 10:00 a.m., before the Honorable
3 Howard R. Lloyd, United States Magistrate Judge, in Courtroom 2, 5th Floor, 280 South 1st Street,
4 San Jose, California defendant John Stottlemire (“Stottlemire”) will move for an order summarily
5 enforcing the parties’ settlement. The motion will be made on the ground that the Plaintiff
6 Coupons, Inc. (“CI”) and Stottlemire entered into a binding and enforceable settlement of this
7 matter in its entirety on November 13, 2008, and the court has the power to summarily enforce the
8 settlement.

9 The motion will be based upon this notice of motion and motion, the accompanying
10 memorandum of points and authorities, the Declaration of John Stottlemire, and upon such other
11 oral or documentary evidence as may be presented at the hearing of this motion.

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13 Respectfully submitted,

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15 Dated: January 20, 2009

16 _____ /s/
John Stottlemire
Defendant, *pro se*

INTRODUCTION

CI and Stottlemire (“the parties”) settled this matter in its entirety on November 13, 2008 pursuant to Early Neutral Evaluation (“ENE”) with the evaluator, Harold McElhinny. The parties have an enforceable settlement. Yet, apparently motivated by settlor’s remorse, CI is attempting to renege on the settlement by claiming Stottlemire committed a material breach of the settlement agreement.

One of the settlement terms included the parties' agreement that the terms of the settlement would remain confidential. CI claims Stottlemire caused a material breach in the confidentiality term of the agreement by disclosing facts which would become public knowledge. Claiming Stottlemire materially breached the confidentiality term of the agreement, CI informed the Court that it had rescinded the agreement on November 24, 2008. CI has made no other claims against Stottlemire in its justification for rescinding the settlement agreement.

Under well-established law, a party has no authority to rescind a contract when the terms of the contract preclude rescission. CI told Stottlemire on November 17, 2008 that it intended to make public that it was dismissing this action against Stottlemire, and that the dismissal was with prejudice. On November 26, 2008, CI informed Stottlemire that it was “fine with making everything public regarding the settlement.” CI made this admission without restriction. In this light, CI claims as a result of Stottlemire posting a single comment on his website and releasing information which allegedly made public the terms of the settlement it has rescinded the settlement agreement and now proceeds with its litigation against Stottlemire. Even if all of CI’s claims (detailed *infra*) were true, CI interpreted the terms of the settlement agreement and concluded “regardless of what happens in the future”, the settlement agreement remains in full force and in effect. Stottlemire therefore requests the Court grant this motion to enforce summarily the parties’ settlement.

FACTS REGARDING SETTLEMENT

A. CI's Previous Attempts to Settle

Prior to ENE, CI sought settlement on multiple occasions. As a term to settlement CI demanded Stottlemire promise he not manufacture, offer or use any technology or service to

1 circumvent the technological measures CI put into place to limit the number of prints for its online
2 coupons. CI's technological measure places limits on the number of times a consumer can print
3 coupons. This limitation is based upon the number of computers a consumer has access to. CI
4 does not attempt to limit the individual consumer. Thus, Stottlemire has always believed that use
5 of technology which prevents CI from identifying consumer's computers is not in violation of any
6 law. Stottlemire has refused to settle this litigation with CI unless CI remove the term from the
7 settlement agreement.

8 **B. Stottlemire's Misgivings Towards Settlement**

9 In addition to the above, Stottlemire has always thought CI's decision to file this action
10 with the Court has been an act of malicious prosecution and abuse of process. Stottlemire has, on
11 several occasions, informed CI that to settle this matter CI must agree to compensate Stottlemire.
12 Stottlemire sought damages he would receive if Stottlemire were to file and ultimately prevail on
13 an action of malicious prosecution. CI has always stated it would not compensate Stottlemire.
14 Settlement discussions have never proceeded beyond this disagreement.

15 CI claims Stottlemire gave up his claim for malicious prosecution when the Court denied
16 Stottlemire's Motion to Dismiss CI's Third Amended Complaint. CI bases this claim on the lack
17 of demands by Stottlemire during the seven day period between the Court's order denying
18 Stottlemire's motion and the parties' participation in ENE. CI's presumptions are inaccurate.
19 Until the parties settled this matter at ENE, Stottlemire continued to request on his personal blog
20 that CI compensate him for a possible action of malicious prosecution. Simply because
21 Stottlemire did not repeat his demands to CI verbally does not indicate Stottlemire had abandoned
22 his claim.

23 **C. Stottlemire's Motivation to Settle**

24 Stottlemire became motivated to settle this action because of his relocation to North
25 Carolina. One day after the Court ruled on his motion to dismiss, Stottlemire's wife was offered
26 and accepted a position for employment in North Carolina. During the next six days, while
27 preparing for ENE, Stottlemire had numerous in depth discussions with his wife in regards to
28 settlement with CI. Stottlemire and his wife decided, if CI were to accept terms which did not

1 include any promises by Stottlemire then Stottlemire would settle this lawsuit with CI. Stottlemire
2 and his wife made this decision based upon the amount of resources it would require should
3 Stottlemire continue litigation with CI while living in North Carolina.

4 **D. The Settlement**

5 In this light, during ENE, Stottlemire offered to settle the litigation. The terms Stottlemire
6 offered CI were (1) Stottlemire would stipulate to a dismissal with prejudice if (2) CI would agree
7 to keep the terms of the settlement confidential. CI countered Stottlemire's offer to settle. CI
8 stated they would settle under Stottlemire's proposed terms if Stottlemire would agree not to
9 pursue an action against CI for malicious prosecution. Stottlemire had full knowledge that an
10 action against CI for malicious prosecution could only be pursued if the lawsuit was terminated
11 favorably in Stottlemire's favor. Settlement of the lawsuit does not qualify as being terminated in
12 Stottlemire's favor so Stottlemire agreed and the parties settled.

13 The final terms the parties agreed to are: (1) CI would dismiss this action against
14 Stottlemire with prejudice, (2) Stottlemire agreed to stipulate to the dismissal, (3) CI and
15 Stottlemire would exchange mutual general releases in standard form, (4) CI and Stottlemire
16 would bear their own individual attorney's fees and costs, and (5) the terms of the settlement
17 would remain confidential. (See Attachment A, hereto).

18 **E. Actions After Settlement**

19 On November 14, 2008, CI filed with the Court a letter. The letter stated in part (1) the
20 parties participated in a successful ENE, and (2) the parties had signed an agreement to settle.
21 (Docket number 110).

22 On November 17, 2008, via email, CI sent Stottlemire two documents. The documents
23 were titled "Mutual Release of Claims" (hereinafter "Release") (Attachment B, hereto) and
24 "Stipulation for Dismissal with Prejudice Pursuant to Settlement Agreement" (hereinafter
25 "Stipulation") (Attachment C, hereto). The email received by Stottlemire stated that once CI and
26 Stottlemire agreed on final wording of the documents an exchange of signatures would take place
27 on the Release and then the Stipulation would be filed (See *Stottlemire Declaration ¶ 3*). CI made
28 no indication they would file the Stipulation under seal or that the Stipulation would be redacted.

1 Stottlemire had every reason to believe the Stipulation would be filed in the same manner as all
2 other documents have thus been filed and the public would have access to them. In this light,
3 Stottlemire believed with good cause either (1) CI's agreement to dismiss this action against
4 Stottlemire with prejudice was not subjected to the confidentiality clause of the settlement
5 agreement, or (2) CI was requesting an alteration of the settlement agreement whereby allowing
6 the parties to disclose to the public CI was dismissing this action against Stottlemire with
7 prejudice. Stottlemire believed this since it would be impossible for the parties to file the
8 Stipulation without the public having complete access to the information contained therein. A
9 short 17 minutes after receiving the documents, Stottlemire responded to CI and requested the
10 Release be edited (See *Id.* ¶ 4). The edits Stottlemire requested were limited to a clause that
11 neither party had previously assigned its claims to any third party and that CI defend, indemnify
12 and hold harmless Stottlemire (See *Id.*). Stottlemire did not request any changes to the Stipulation
13 and agreed the Stipulation would be filed in the same manner as all previous documents had been
14 filed, thus, the public would have unrestricted access to the document and its contents.

15 On November 19, 2008, Stottlemire posted an entry to his blog. The entry Stottlemire
16 posted stated:

17 "As long as Coupons, Inc. complies with the confidential settlement agreement, the
18 action against me will be dismissed with prejudice. Dismissal with prejudice means
19 that Coupons, Inc. will be unable to file this action again. The letter Coupons, Inc.
sent the Court to confirm the above can be viewed here: [Link \(PDF\)](#)."

20 If a visitor to Stottlemire's blog clicked on the "Link (PDF)" hyperlink, the visitor would have
21 seen a copy of the letter CI sent the Court on November 14, 2008 (Docket number 110) (See
22 *Stottlemire Declaration* ¶ 5). As a result of posting this entry to Stottlemire's blog, Stottlemire
23 caused a copy of the entry to be mailed to persons who subscribe to his blog. One person who
24 received the email was David Kravets, a wired.com journalist.

25 Also, on November 19, 2008, CI emailed Stottlemire and informed Stottlemire they could
26 not and would not agree to the defend, indemnify, and hold harmless clause Stottlemire requested.
27 CI attached a copy of its revised Release (Attachment D hereto) to the email and told Stottlemire
28 that they would file the previously agreed upon Stipulation *as soon as* they received Stottlemire's

1 signature on the Release. Within 40 minutes of receiving the email from CI, Stottlemire signed
2 and sent the Release to CI via email (See *Stottlemire Declaration* ¶ 6, 7).

3 On November 20, 2008, David Kravets, the wired.com journalist, called Stottlemire and
4 requested he comment further on the blog entry he had received. Stottlemire told David Kravets
5 that he was unable to discuss the terms of settlement since they were confidential but would
6 answer any other questions he had. During his conversation with David Kravets, Stottlemire made
7 clear (1) the Court did not rule on the issues surrounding the litigation, and (2) CI upgraded their
8 software in December 2007 and the instructions which were central to the litigation no longer had
9 any effect on the number of coupons consumers could print through CI's website. David Kravets
10 responsibly reported both of these points when he published his blog entry at wired.com's website
11 (*Id.* ¶ 8). In addition to the points above, Stottlemire was asked to provide an overview of the
12 litigation. Stottlemire's statement released to David Kravets and ultimately published stated:

13 "Without being represented by an attorney, I defended myself in federal court
14 against a company who solicited the services of two separate law firms, and in my
15 opinion, I kicked their ass. By refusing to succumb to their bullying tactics, I
continued to assert my innocence and fought the claims Coupons, Inc. filed against
me."

16 The statement does not disclose any term of the settlement agreement, instead the statement
17 describes Stottlemire's opinion of his performance during the entire course of litigation as a *pro se*
18 defendant (*Id.* ¶ 9).

19 On November 21, 2008, Wendy Davis, a journalist with mediapost.com, contacted
20 Stottlemire and asked Stottlemire to comment on the litigation after she had read the posting made
21 by David Kravets at wired.com. Wendy Davis' questions to Stottlemire were limited in scope to
22 Stottlemire's *pro se* status. As a result of the conversation, Wendy Davis posted an entry to
23 mediapost.com where Stottlemire is quoted as saying: "I knew I was right, and I couldn't afford
24 an attorney. I spent many nights in front of the computer researching case law and writing briefs
25 and rewriting briefs." The mediapost.com blog entry also responsibly reported (1) the Court did
26 not rule on the merits of the case and the Court did not decide if Stottlemire's actions violated the
27 DMCA, and (2) CI changed its software so that Stottlemire's instructions central to this lawsuit no
28

1 longer had any effect on the number of coupons a consumer could print from CI's website (*Id.* ¶
2 10).

3 Also, on November 21, 2008, Stottlemire emailed CI. Stottlemire's email to CI stated that
4 he had signed and returned the Release as per the agreement and inquired as to when CI planned to
5 file the Stipulation. In reply to Stottlemire's email, CI stated that Stottlemire had breached the
6 confidentiality term of the settlement agreement by (1) Stottlemire's comment on his website, (2)
7 Stottlemire's statement that he "kicked ass", (3) Stottlemire disclosing that the case was dismissed
8 with prejudice, and (4) Stottlemire's direct or indirect communication with various bloggers (*Id.* ¶
9 13). CI also stated that it would not file the Stipulation unless Stottlemire agreed to repair the
10 alleged breach. To repair the breach, CI demanded Stottlemire release a statement which would be
11 authored by CI. The statement CI demanded Stottlemire release would have required Stottlemire
12 to mischaracterize the litigation, make admissions which were untrue and interpret previous orders
13 by the Court in a manner which could not be construed as factual interpretations. As an example,
14 CI required Stottlemire to "specifically explain the court's of how and why both sections 1201(a)
15 and section 1201(b) [of Title 17] are applicable" (*Id*) although the Court's decision limited its
16 analysis of CI's claims and stated that CI should be given a chance to prove both sections of Title
17 17 are applicable.

18 Consequently, Stottlemire and CI exchanged several emails over the next four days.
19 Stottlemire held that, as a result of CI's decision to file the Stipulation in a manner which would
20 allow the public complete access to the Stipulation. Stottlemire was authorized to announce the
21 Stipulation would be filed and the contents of the Stipulation. Claiming Stottlemire's argument
22 was without merit, CI analyzed the Release Stottlemire signed and stated that even if CI had
23 breached the agreement as Stottlemire had contended, the agreement remained in full force and
24 Stottlemire was not authorized to release facts he had released. CI argued Stottlemire "signed a
25 mutual release which provided that Coupons and Stottlemire each further represent, warrant and
26 agree that the Settlement Agreement shall remain in full force, and in effect, notwithstanding the
27 occurrence of any possible changes or differences in material fact. [Stottlemire] represented and
28

1 warranted that [he] would maintain the confidentiality, regardless of what happens in the future.”
2 (*Id.* ¶ 14).

3 CI’s own analysis of the Release agreed upon by CI and Stottlemire require that CI uphold
4 its contractual obligations. CI must file the Stipulation and release Stottlemire from all claims
5 related to this action. CI agreed to a Release which provided that CI and Stottlemire each further
6 represent, warrant and agree that the Settlement shall remain in full force, and in effect,
7 notwithstanding the occurrence of any possible changes or differences in material fact. CI
8 represented and warranted that it would file the Stipulation and release Stottlemire from all claims
9 regardless of what happens in the future.

10 **LEGAL ANALYSIS**

11 **A. The District Court has the Equitable Power to Summarily Enforce the Agreement to
12 Settle**

13 It is well settled that a district court has the equitable power to summarily enforce an
14 agreement to settle a case pending before it. *Callie v. Near*, 829 F.2d 888 at 890 (9th Cir. 1987).
15 Complete settlement agreements are those where there is no disputed “material facts concerning
16 the existence or terms of an agreement to settle.” *Id.*

17 In the present matter, the existence and terms of the agreement to settle are indisputable.
18 The parties reached a complete settlement agreement on November 13, 2008 and there were no
19 material terms left to be negotiated: the parties agreed that CI would dismiss the lawsuit with
20 prejudice, that Stottlemire would stipulate to the dismissal, that CI and Stottlemire would release
21 one another from all known and unknown claims, that each party would bear their own costs and
22 that the term of the agreement would remain confidential. There is no need for an evidentiary
23 hearing where material facts concerning the existence or terms of an agreement to settle are not in
24 dispute. *Doi v. Halekulani Corp.*, 276 F.3d 1131 at 1138 (9th Cir. 2002). Here, both parties have
25 admitted to the existence of the settlement on numerous occasions and neither party can deny that
26 it signed the agreement during the ENE conducted on November 13, 2008. Since both parties
27 made representations to the court that agreement had been reached, there can be no factual dispute
28 that the settlement had been consummated, and the court is empowered summarily to require the

1 parties to comply with their representations without holding a hearing. *See Id.* at 1139, citing
2 *Vari-O-Matic Machine Corp. v. New York Sewing Machine Attachment Corp.*, 629 F. Supp. 257 at
3 259 (S.D.N.Y. 1986).

4 The authority of a trial court to enter a judgment enforcing a settlement agreement has as
5 its foundation the policy favoring the amicable adjustment of disputes and the concomitant
6 avoidance of costly and time consuming litigation. *Dacanay v. Mendoza*, 573 F.2d 1075 at 1078
7 (9th Cir. 1978). Agreements settling litigation are “solemn undertakings, invoking a duty upon the
8 involved lawyers, as officers of the court, to make every reasonable effort to see that the agreed
9 terms are fully and timely carried out.” *Aro Corp. v. Allied Witan Co.*, 531 F.2d 1368 at 1372 (6th
10 Cir. 1976). Public policy strongly favors settlement of disputes without litigation. *Id.*

11 **B. A Settlement Agreement is a Contract under California Law**

12 An agreement to settle a federal case is a contract governed by the applicable state law.
13 See *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Insurance Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375 at 381, 128 L.Ed. 2d 391, 114
14 S. Ct. 1673 (1994). Under California law, a settlement agreement is a contract, and the legal
15 principles which apply to contracts generally apply to settlement contracts. *Gorman v. Holte*, 164
16 Cal. App. 3d 984 at 988 (1985); *Jeff D. v. Andrus*, 899 F.2d 753 at 759 (9th Cir. 1989) (“An
17 agreement to settle a legal dispute is a contract and its enforceability is governed by familiar
18 principles of contract law.”). Compromise settlements are governed by the legal principles
19 applicable to contracts generally. *T.M. Cobb Co. v. Superior Court*, 36 Cal. 3d 273 at 280 (1984).

20 “A settlement agreement is treated as any other contract for purposes of interpretation.”
21 *United Commer. Ins. Serv. v. Paymaster Corp.*, 962 F.2d 853 at 856 (9th Cir. 1992). Under
22 California law, the determination of the existence or terms of an agreement is made by reference to
23 the objective intent of the parties. *United Commercial Ins. Serv., Inc.*, 962 F.2d at 856. Objective
24 intent is “the intent manifested in the agreement and by surrounding conduct[,] rather than the
25 subjective beliefs of the parties.” *Id.* In other words, the parties’ “outward manifestation or
26 expression of assent is controlling.” *Binder v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.*, 75 Cal. App. 4th 832 at 851, 89
27 Cal. Rptr. 2d 540 (1990). Here, the parties’ objective intent in the settlement agreement and
28 surrounding conduct indisputably shows the existence and terms of the settlement reached on

1 November 13, 2008. Moreover, in CI's letter to the Court on November 14, 2008, CI informed the
2 Court that it settled the case.

3 **C. Parties Cannot Escape Their Obligation By Refusing to Sign a More Formal Writing**
4 **Required by the Terms of the Settlement**

5 Where "the terms of the contract are in the first instance definitely agreed upon and
6 completed, then the mere fact that immediately thereafter they agree to evidence the contract by a
7 written instrument does not interfere with the force and effect of the oral agreement." *Nolte v.*
8 *Southern California Home Bldg. Co.*, 28 Cal.App.2d 532 at 535 (1938). In the case of *Fly v.*
9 *Cline*, 49 Cal.App.414 at 425 (1920) the court, in commenting upon an oral settlement agreement,
10 said:

11 "It may be conceded that where the minds of the parties have met respecting the
12 terms and conditions of the more formal writing that is to be executed by them, and
13 the agreed terms of the contract thereafter to be executed are certain and in all
14 respects definitely understood and agreed upon in advance, either orally or by
15 informal writing, there is in such case an obligatory contract dating from the
making of the earlier agreement."

16 Parties cannot escape their obligation by refusing to sign a more formal writing required by
17 the settlement. *Alipo v. Secretary of the U.S. Army*, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6360 (N.D. Cal. 1998).
18 Here, like *Alipo*, the parties reached an enforceable agreement, that is, their agreement was
19 complete. While the parties signed the Settlement Agreement, CI's refusal to sign the formal
Release is not a legitimate basis for the Court not to enforce the settlement.

20 A litigant can no more repudiate a compromise agreement than he could disown any other
21 binding contractual relationship, *Dacanay v. Mendoza*, 573 F.2d 1075 at 1078 (9th Cir. 1978).
22 Here, the November 13, 2008 Settlement Agreement signed by the respective parties confirm
23 acceptance of the Settlement Terms: CI agreed to dismiss the lawsuit with prejudice it had filed
24 against Stottlemire; Stottlemire agreed to stipulate to the dismissal; CI and Stottlemire agreed to
25 sign a complete release of all claims known and unknown; CI and Stottlemire agreed to bear their
26 own costs associated with the lawsuit; and CI and Stottlemire agreed to keep the terms of the
27 settlement confidential.

1 CI also filed a letter with the Court, affirming the settlement and informing the Court that a
2 more detailed settlement would be executed shortly. The letter did not state that the parties merely
3 had an agreement in principal, or were engaged in further settlement negotiations. Rather, CI
4 stated, through its attorney of record, that it settled. The agreement to execute a more detailed
5 settlement, and the exchange of drafts and revision of same, does not affect the validity, or
6 enforceability, of the settlement. *Alipo v. Secretary of the U.S. Army*, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6360
7 (N.D. Cal. 1998).

8 To date, CI's only articulated basis for its refusal to go forward with the settlement is
9 Stottlemire's alleged breach of the confidentiality term of the agreement. CI claims Stottlemire
10 breached the agreement by disclosing "a dismissal with prejudice in return for no money" (See
11 Coupons' Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Stay Discovery (Document 129) Page 1, Lines 8-
12 9). CI's claim that Stottlemire breached the confidentiality term of the settlement agreement are
13 without merit. Prior to CI's admission that it "is fine with making everything public regarding the
14 settlement," Stottlemire has never stated that the dismissal with prejudice was given in return for
15 no money. Although CI has made this claim many times over the past two months, CI has yet to
16 attach evidence to any of its pleadings to support its claim. Evidence simply does not exist. CI
17 claims Stottlemire has admitted to the breach by his silence, but this is not true. Instead,
18 Stottlemire refuses to address CI's accusations because they are premature. Neither of the pending
19 motions require Stottlemire to admit or deny CI's allegations for the Court to rule upon them. The
20 time to address CI's allegations was not ripe. Stottlemire responded to the motions without
21 deviating from the issues the motions raised.

22 **D. CI's Analysis of the Severability of the Settlement Agreement**

23 Regardless of CI's claims that Stottlemire breached the Settlement Agreement, CI has
24 entered into an agreement which precludes rescission of the agreement. CI cannot escape its own
25 analysis of this fact, regardless of what happened after CI agreed to the terms of the settlement
26 agreement. CI must release Stottlemire of all claims, known and unknown that CI has against him.

27 In its November 23, 2008 email CI fully explained its understanding of the clause within
28 the Release which precludes rescission of the Settlement Agreement. CI argued that Stottlemire

1 represented and warranted that he would maintain the confidentiality of the settlement agreement,
2 “regardless of what happens in the future”. CI made this analysis in view of Stottlemire’s
3 argument that CI and Stottlemire jointly agreed by their actions that the confidentiality term of the
4 Settlement Agreement did not apply to the Stipulation. CI cannot escape the standards CI has held
5 Stottlemire to. CI’s own analysis must also apply to CI. CI has represented and warranted that it
6 would release Stottlemire of all claims, “regardless of what happens in the future.” Therefore, it
7 must release Stottlemire. This Court should order enforcement of the settlement agreement.

CONCLUSION

9 The parties have a complete settlement enforceable by this Court. However, CI now
10 refuses to comply with the settlement ignoring its own analysis for claiming Stottlemire's actions
11 violated the terms of the settlement agreement. CI agreed to the terms and that the terms should
12 remain in force "regardless of what happens in the future." Bound by this restriction, CI cannot
13 rescind a settlement agreement because of an event that happened in the future, that is,
14 Stottlemire's purported breach.

15 Stottlemire therefore respectfully requests that the Court summarily enforce the settlement
16 and require CI to sign the Release and deliver a signed stipulation of dismissal with prejudice.

ATTACHMENT

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 SAN JOSE DIVISION

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12 COUPONS, INC., Case No. 5:07-CV-03457 HRL
13 Plaintiff,
14 SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
15 v.
16 Defendants.

17
18 Coupons, Inc. and John Stottlemire agree to settle their pending dispute upon the
19 following terms:

- 20 1. Coupons, Inc. will dismiss its pending lawsuit against Mr. Stottlemire with
21 prejudice.
22 2. Mr. Stottlemire agrees to stipulate to the dismissal.
23 3. The parties will exchange mutual general releases in standard form.
24 4. Each party will bear its own attorney's fees and costs.
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1 5. The terms of the settlement will remain confidential.

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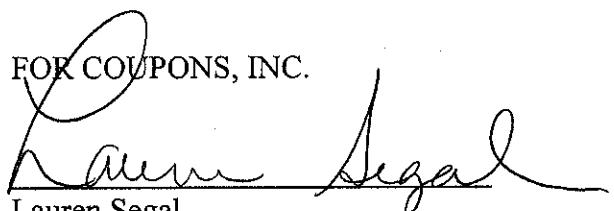
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4 Dated: November 13, 2008

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6 FOR COUPONS, INC.

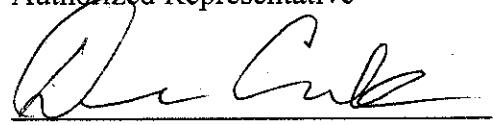
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8 Lauren Segal

9 Authorized Representative

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11 Dennis Cusak

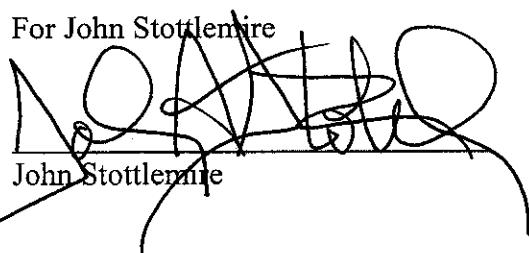
12 Attorney for Plaintiff

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For John Stottlemire

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John Stottlemire

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ATTACHMENT

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MUTUAL RELEASE OF CLAIMS

This Mutual Release of Claims is entered into by and between Coupons, Inc. (“Coupons”) and John Stottlemire (“Stottlemire”). Coupons filed a civil lawsuit for money damages and injunctive relief against Stottlemire captioned “*Coupons, Inc. v. John Stottlemire, et al.*,” United States District Court, Northern District of California, case number 5:07-CV-03457 HRL (“the Action”). On November 13, 2008, at an Early Neutral Evaluation conducted by Harold McElhinny, Coupons and Stottlemire executed a Settlement Agreement, which provides as follows:

1. Coupons, Inc. will dismiss its pending lawsuit against Stottlemire with prejudice;
2. Stottlemire agrees to stipulate to the dismissal;
3. The parties will exchange mutual general releases in standard form;
4. Each party will bear its own attorney’s fees and costs; and
5. The terms of the settlement will remain confidential.

Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Settlement Agreement, Coupons and Stottlemire agree as follows:

Coupons and Stottlemire, and each of them, both individually, on behalf of any of their respective present or former parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies, if any, and on behalf of all of their respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, independent contractors, predecessors, successors, heirs, trustees and assigns, do hereby fully and forever release and discharge each other, each others' subsidiaries, affiliates and parent companies, and all of each others' respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, predecessors, successors, heirs, trustees and assigns, insurers, reinsurers, attorneys, and

sureties, of and from each and every claim, demand, action, cause of action, loss, cost, expense or element of damage, of every kind and character, known or unknown, contingent or certain, past, present or future, including but not limited to any claim for malicious prosecution, which arises out of, relates to, or in any way concerns the Action, the allegations contained in the Action, or any defenses or counterclaims which could have been brought in the Action.

In entering into the Settlement Agreement, and the mutual releases provided herein, it is the intent of Coupons and Stottlemire, on behalf of themselves, on behalf of their respective present or former parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies, if any, and on behalf of all of their respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, predecessors, successors, heirs and assigns, to waive all rights and benefits which any of them may have had under California Civil Code §1542, which provides:

A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him or her must have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor.

Coupons and Stottlemire each acknowledge that there is a risk that the damages, injuries, costs, expenses or losses which they believe they may have suffered or will suffer, with respect to the foregoing matters, may later turn out to be other than, of a different character from, or greater than, those now known, suspected or believed to be true. Further, other facts upon which Coupons and Stottlemire may be relying in entering into the Settlement Agreement may later turn out to be other than, or different from, those now known, suspected or believed to be true.

Coupons and Stottlemire each acknowledge that in entering into the Settlement Agreement, and the mutual releases provided for herein, they have expressly agreed to assume the risk of such possible

unknown damages, claims, demands, actions, or causes of action, or such possible changes or differences in material fact. Coupons and Stottlemire each further represent, warrant and agree that the Settlement Agreement shall remain in full force, and in effect, notwithstanding the occurrence of any possible changes or differences in material fact.

DATED: _____

COUPONS, INC.

By: _____
Lauren Segal, General Counsel

DATED: _____

John Stottlemire

ATTACHMENT

C

1 Neil A. Goteiner (State Bar No. 083524)
2 Dennis M. Cusack (State Bar No. 124988)
3 Carly O. Alameda (State Bar No. 244424)
Farella Braun & Martel LLP
3 235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
4 Telephone: (415) 954-4400
Facsimile: (415) 954-4480
5 E-mail: ngoteiner@fbm.com, dcusack@fbm.com,
calameda@fbm.com

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7 Attorneys for Plaintiff
COUPONS, INC.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

COUPONS, INC.,

Case No. 5:07-CV-03457 HRL

Plaintiff,

**STIPULATION FOR DISMISSAL WITH
PREJUDICE PURSUANT TO
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

vs.
JOHN STOTTELMIRE, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Coupons, Inc. and Defendant John Stottlemire hereby submit this Stipulation to dismiss this case with prejudice.

WHEREAS, the parties participated in an Early Neutral Evaluation with Harold McElhinny on November 13, 2008, and entered a Settlement Agreement at that time; and

WHEREAS, the Settlement Agreement provides among other things that Coupons, Inc. will dismiss the case with prejudice, and that Mr. Stottlemire will stipulate to the dismissal;

1 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties hereto that this action shall be
2 dismissed in its entirety, with prejudice.
3

4 Dated: November 18, 2008

FARELLA BRAUN & MARTEL LLP

6 By: _____
7 Dennis M. Cusack

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff
COUPONS, INC.

9 Dated: November 18, 2008

10
11 By: _____
12 John Stottlemire
Defendant, *pro se*

13
14 **ORDER**

15 Good cause appearing therefor, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this case is dismissed in
16 its entirety, with prejudice.
17

18 DATED: _____

19 The Honorable Howard R. Lloyd
Judge of the United States District Court
20
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ATTACHMENT

D

MUTUAL RELEASE OF CLAIMS

This Mutual Release of Claims is entered into by and between Coupons, Inc. (“Coupons”) and John Stottlemire (“Stottlemire”). Coupons filed a civil lawsuit for money damages and injunctive relief against Stottlemire captioned “*Coupons, Inc. v. John Stottlemire, et al.*,” United States District Court, Northern District of California, case number 5:07-CV-03457 HRL (“the Action”). On November 13, 2008, at an Early Neutral Evaluation conducted by Harold McElhinny, Coupons and Stottlemire executed a Settlement Agreement, which provides as follows:

1. Coupons, Inc. will dismiss its pending lawsuit against Stottlemire with prejudice;
2. Stottlemire agrees to stipulate to the dismissal;
3. The parties will exchange mutual general releases in standard form;
4. Each party will bear its own attorney’s fees and costs; and
5. The terms of the settlement will remain confidential.

Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Settlement Agreement, Coupons and Stottlemire agree as follows:

Coupons and Stottlemire, and each of them, both individually, on behalf of any of their respective present or former parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies, if any, and on behalf of all of their respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, independent contractors, predecessors, successors, heirs, trustees and assigns, do hereby fully and forever release and discharge each other, each others' subsidiaries, affiliates and parent companies, and all of each others' respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, predecessors, successors, heirs, trustees and assigns, insurers, reinsurers, attorneys, and

sureties, of and from each and every claim, demand, action, cause of action, loss, cost, expense or element of damage, of every kind and character, known or unknown, contingent or certain, past, present or future, including but not limited to any claim for malicious prosecution, which arises out of, relates to, or in any way concerns the Action, the allegations contained in the Action, or any defenses or counterclaims which could have been brought in the Action.

In entering into the Settlement Agreement, and the mutual releases provided herein, it is the intent of Coupons and Stottlemire, on behalf of themselves, on behalf of their respective present or former parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies, if any, and on behalf of all of their respective present or former agents, partners, spouses, owners, principals, shareholders, joint venturers, officers, directors, servants, employees, predecessors, successors, heirs and assigns, to waive all rights and benefits which any of them may have had under California Civil Code §1542, which provides:

A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him or her must have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor.

Coupons and Stottlemire each acknowledge that there is a risk that the damages, injuries, costs, expenses or losses which they believe they may have suffered or will suffer, with respect to the foregoing matters, may later turn out to be other than, of a different character from, or greater than, those now known, suspected or believed to be true. Further, other facts upon which Coupons and Stottlemire may be relying in entering into the Settlement Agreement may later turn out to be other than, or different from, those now known, suspected or believed to be true.

Coupons and Stottlemire each acknowledge that in entering into the Settlement Agreement, and the mutual releases provided for herein, they have expressly agreed to assume the risk of such possible

unknown damages, claims, demands, actions, or causes of action, or such possible changes or differences in material fact. Coupons and Stottlemire each further represent, warrant and agree that the Settlement Agreement shall remain in full force, and in effect, notwithstanding the occurrence of any possible changes or differences in material fact.

Coupons and Stottlemire further represent and warrant that they have not sold, assigned, conveyed or transferred to any other person or entity any of the claims, demands, actions or causes of action which each of them are releasing, or purport to be releasing, pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

DATED: _____

COUPONS, INC.

By: _____
Lauren Segal, General Counsel

DATED: _____

John Stottlemire

1 John A. Stottlemire
2 4509 Wayland Court
High Point, NC 27265
Telephone: (614) 358-4185
3 Email: johna@stottlemire.com
Defendant, *pro se*

4

5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
7 SAN JOSE DIVISION

8 COUPONS, INC., a California corporation,) Case No. 5:07-CV-03457 HRL
9 Plaintiff,)
10 v.) **DECLARATION OF JOHN
STOTTLEMIRE IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
SUMMARILY ENFORCE SETTLEMENT
AGREEMENT**
11 JOHN STOTTLEMIRE)
12 Defendant) Date: February 24, 2009
13) Time: 10:00 AM
14) Courtroom: 2, 5th Floor
15) Judge: Hon. Howard R. Lloyd
16)
17)

I, John Stottlemire, hereby declare:

1. I am the Defendant in this action. I state all facts herein of my own firsthand
knowledge, and if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto.

2. Dennis Cusack is an attorney of record representing Coupons, Inc. in this matter.

3. On November 17, 2008 I received an email from Dennis Cusack. Attached to the
email were two documents. The documents attached were entitled "Mutual Release of Claims"
and "Stipulation for Dismissal with Prejudice Pursuant to Settlement Agreement". In the email,
Dennis Cusack stated that once we had agreed upon final wording of the documents an exchange
of signatures would take place on the Mutual Release of Claims and then the Stipulation for
Dismissal would be filed. A true and exact copy of the email I received from Dennis Cusack is
attached to this declaration as Exhibit A.

1 4. Seventeen minutes after receiving the email attached as Exhibit A to this
2 declaration I replied to Dennis Cusacks' email. In my reply I requested Coupons, Inc. include two
3 additional clauses to the Mutual Release of Claims. The two additional clauses I asked Coupons,
4 Inc. to include are 1) that neither party had assigned the claims to any third party, and 2) that
5 Coupons, Inc. defend, indemnify and hold me harmless from all claims which were subject to this
6 lawsuit. A true and exact copy of the email I sent Dennis Cusack is attached to this declaration as
7 Exhibit B.

8 5. On November 19, 2008, I posted an entry to my personal blog which stated "As
9 long as Coupons, Inc. complies with the confidential settlement agreement, the action against me
10 will be dismissed with prejudice. Dismissal with prejudice means that Coupons, Inc. will be
11 unable to file this action again. The letter Coupons, Inc. sent the Court to confirm the above can
12 be viewed here: [Link \(PDF\)](#)." Any person who clicked on the words "Link (PDF)" would have
13 seen the letter Coupons, Inc. filed with the Court on November 14, 2008. This letter is Document
14 number 110 on the Court docket.

15 6. On November 19, 2008, I received an email from Dennis Cusack which stated that
16 Coupons, Inc. would not agree to the defend, indemnify and hold harmless clause I had requested
17 be added to the Mutual Release of Claims. A true and exact copy of the email I received from
18 Dennis Cusack is attached to this declaration as Exhibit C.

19 7. Later that same evening, I received an email from Dennis Cusack that included a
20 revised copy of the Mutual Release of Claims and Dennis Cusack stated that he would file the
21 Stipulation for Dismissal as soon as I signed and returned the Mutual Release of Claims. I emailed
22 a signed copy of the Mutual Release of Claims within 40 minutes of receiving the email from
23 Dennis Cusack. A true and exact copy of the email I received from Dennis Cusack is attached to
24 this declaration as Exhibit D.

25 8. On November 20, 2008, I was interviewed by David Kravets. David Kravets is a
26 journalist who publishes articles for [wired.com](#). During the interview I told David Kravets that I
27 could not discuss the terms of the settlement since they were confidential, that the Court did not
28

1 rule on the issues surrounding the litigation and that Coupons, Inc. upgraded their coupon printer
2 software and that because of Coupons, Inc.'s upgrades the instructions central to the litigation no
3 longer had any effect on the number of coupons consumers could print through Coupons, Inc.'s
4 website. As a result of this interview, David Kravets published a blog entry at wire.com. The blog
5 entry by David Kravets makes certain to report each of the facts I provided David Kravets during
6 the interview. A true and exact copy of the blog entry published by David Kravets is attached to
7 this declaration as Exhibit E.

8 9. During the interview, David Kravets also asked me to provide an overview of the
9 litigation. I provided David Kravets the following statement as a result of his request: "Without
10 being represented by an attorney, I defended myself in federal court against a company who
11 solicited the services of two separate law firms, and in my opinion, I kicked their ass. By refusing
12 to succumb to their bullying tactics, I continued to assert my innocence and fought the claims
13 Coupons, Inc. filed against me." David Kravets published the exact statement I released in his
14 blog entry.

15 10. On November 21, 2008, Wendy Davis, a journalist from mediapost.com contacted
16 me and asked if I would comment on the litigation. Wendy Davis told me she learned of the
17 litigation by reading the blog entry posted by David Kravets. All of Wendy Davis' questions were
18 limited to my being a pro se litigant and she did not ask any questions about the settlement. A true
19 and exact copy of the blog entry posted by Wendy Davis as a result of my interview with her is
20 attached to this declaration as Exhibit F.

21 11. On November 21, 2008, I sent an email to Dennis Cusack asking when he intended
22 to file the Stipulation for Dismissal.

23 12. Neil Goteiner is an attorney of record for Coupons, Inc.

24 13. On November 21, 2008, Neil Goteiner emailed me and stated that they had no
25 intention of filing the Stipulation for Dismissal. The email further claimed that I had breached the
26 settlement agreement executed on November 13, 2008. A true and exact copy of the email I
27 received from Neil Goteiner is attached to this declaration as Exhibit G.

1 14. On November 23, 2008, Neil Goteiner emailed me and explained in detail his
2 interpretation of the “Non-Severability” clause of the Mutual Release of Claims. A true and exact
3 copy of the email I received from Neil Goteiner is attached to this declaration as Exhibit H.

4 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
5 foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 20th day of January 2009 at High Point, North
6 Carolina.

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/s/

John A Stottlemire
Defendant, *pro se*

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EXHIBIT A

John Stottlemire

From: DCusack@fbm.com
Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 7:42 PM
To: jstottl@comcast.net
Cc: lsegal@couponsinc.com
Subject: mutual release and stip for dismissal
Attachments: Mutual releases.DOC; Stip for dismissal.DOC

John:

Attached are two documents called for by the Settlement Agreement: a Mutual Release; and a Stipulation for Dismissal. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. Once we're agreed on final wording, we can arrange for an exchange of signatures on the Mutual Release, and then file the Stipulation.

Dennis

Dennis M. Cusack

Attorney at Law

Farella Braun + Martel LLP

RUSS BUILDING
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO / CA 94104

T 415.954.4400

D 415.954.4475

F 415.954.4480

www.fbm.com

<<Mutual releases.DOC>> <<Stip for dismissal.DOC>>

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Farella Braun + Martel LLP

EXHIBIT B

John Stottlemire

From: John Stottlemire [jstottl@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 7:59 PM
To: 'DCusack@fbm.com'
Subject: RE: mutual release and stip for dismissal

A "mutual general release in standard form" normally contains three sections pertaining to the release.

- 1) Release from claims.
- 2) Assignment of claims.
- 3) Defend, indemnify and hold harmless.

While the document you provide contains a release of claims, there is no assignment or defend, indemnify and hold harmless sections. I will sign the document as soon as those sections are added.

-john

From: DCusack@fbm.com [mailto:DCusack@fbm.com]
Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 4:42 PM
To: jstottl@comcast.net
Cc: lsegal@couponsinc.com
Subject: mutual release and stip for dismissal

John:

Attached are two documents called for by the Settlement Agreement: a Mutual Release; and a Stipulation for Dismissal. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. Once we're agreed on final wording, we can arrange for an exchange of signatures on the Mutual Release, and then file the Stipulation.

Dennis

Dennis M. Cusack
Attorney at Law

Farella Braun + Martel LLP
RUSS BUILDING
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO / CA 94104

T 415.954.4400
D 415.954.4475
F 415.954.4480
www.fbm.com

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Farella Braun + Martel LLP

EXHIBIT C

John Stottlemire

From: DCusack@fbm.com
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2008 9:19 PM
To: jstottl@comcast.net
Cc: NGoteiner@fbm.com
Subject: Settlement

John:

While we're willing to acknowledge that we've not assigned any claim being released, Coupons is not willing to indemnify you against claims by third parties. Such a provision would be highly unusual in a case such as this and is not part of a standard mutual release. We'll add the acknowledgment of non-assignment and forward a revised release.

Dennis

Dennis Cusack
Farella Braun + Martel LLP
415-954-4475

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Farella Braun + Martel LLP

EXHIBIT D

John Stottlemire

From: DCusack@fbm.com
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2008 11:32 PM
To: jstottl@comcast.net
Cc: lsegal@couponsinc.com
Subject: Revised Mutual release
Attachments: 1766955_1.DOC

John:

Per our exchange of emails today, I'm attaching a revised Mutual Release, which adds at the end an acknowledgement that claims each of us is purporting to release have not been assigned. Please sign and PDF/mail to me. When we receive your signature, we'll file the Stipulation for Dismissal. Thank you.

Dennis

<<1766955_1.DOC>>

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Farella Braun + Martel LLP

EXHIBIT E



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Coupon Hacker Defeats DMCA Suit

By David Kravets November 20, 2008 | 7:00:50 PM

A California online coupon generating company is dropping its Digital Millennium Copyright Act lawsuit against a man sued for posting commands allowing users to print an unlimited number of valid coupons.

John Stottlemire was sued last year after posting the commands to his [tenbucks.net](#) and other websites. He was accused of posting code and instructions allowing shoppers to circumvent copy protection on downloadable, printable coupons from Colgate, General Foods and others for everything from cereal to soap.

Mountain View, Calif.-based [Coupons Inc.](#) argued Stottlemire was no different from cracks like "DVD Jon" Johansen's program, DeCSS, which allowed the duplication of encrypted DVDs.

"Without being represented by an attorney, I defended myself in federal court against a company who solicited the services of two separate law firms," Stottlemire said. "And in my opinion, I kicked their ass. By refusing to succumb to their bullying tactics, I continued to assert my innocence and fought the claims Coupons Inc. filed against me."

The 43-year-old Fremont, Calif., man insisted he did not circumvent any technology and instead found a weakness in Coupons Inc.'s software. Removing the key to the software's program limiting coupon production allowed users to acquire an unlimited number of coupons with unique, functioning serial codes.

Coupons Inc. declined comment. Terms of the dismissal were not made public. They do not require Stottlemire to remove the workaround, which is still published [here](#).

Despite the settlement, the legal question at issue remains unsettled – whether Stottlemire's actions were unlawful under the [DMCA](#). The 10-year-old law prohibits circumventing technology to work around measures to prevent the duplication of what Coupons Inc. claimed were copyrighted materials.

The question may be a moot point, at least for now. Coupons Inc. has countered Stottlemire's workaround, which no longer works.

Photo: JasonJT's Photostream

See Also:

- The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998
- 10 Years Later, Misunderstood DMCA is the Law That Saved the Web ...
- DMCA Abuser Apologizes, Will Take Copyright Law Course
- Universal Says DMCA Takedown Notices Can Ignore 'Fair Use' ...
- Stifled by Copyright, McCain Asks YouTube to Consider Fair Use ...
- Congress Moves to Reshape DMCA
- Air Force Cyber Command's New Weapon: DMCA Notices
- Google, EFF Applaud Veoh DMCA Ruling
- Judge Who Signed 'Torture Memo' Blasts DMCA Sentence
- EFF and U.C. Berkeley Defend Accused Coupon Hacker in DMCA Suit ...
- Universities Baffled By Massive Surge In RIAA Copyright Notices ...
- DMCA Abuser Retracts
- Ethan Ackerman Clarifies Copyright Takedown Stories



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jess
http://www.anonymity.at.tc

Posted by: John Davis | Nov 21, 2008 4:59:23 PM

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Coupons Inc. Settles Case Against Hacker

by [Wendy Davis](#), Monday, November 24, 2008, 7:00 AM

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SELECT AND PRINT COUPONS



An online coupon distributor has settled a closely watched case against a programmer who told Web users how to get around code designed to limit the number of times that coupons could be printed.

The details of the settlement between the company, Coupons Inc., and the programmer, John Stottlemire, are confidential. But Stottlemire said that the lawsuit against him will be withdrawn with prejudice (meaning that it can't ever be filed again) as long as he complies with the agreement.

Coupons Inc. did not respond to a request for comment.

The Mountain View, Calif.-based Coupons Inc. provides technology that enables companies to deliver coupons directly to consumers at corporate Web sites, through banner ads and in e-mail messages. Coupons Inc. bundles its programs with software that aims to restrict users' ability to print multiple copies of the vouchers.

The dispute between the company and Stottlemire began last July, after the Fremont, Calif. resident posted instructions for expunging the code that restricted the number of copies that could be printed. He also allegedly offered downloadable software that would remove Coupons' code.

Coupons Inc. then filed suit against Stottlemire in federal district court in San Jose, for allegedly distributing tools that circumvented the company's digital rights management program.

Because the lawsuit was resolved, the court did not decide whether Stottlemire's work-around violated the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. That law prohibits trafficking in technology that circumvents software that restricts access to copyrighted material. But digital rights advocates say that the law does not ban mere discussions about the software.

Stottlemire took the position that Coupons Inc. had hidden its restrictive files on users' computers, and that he was just offering instruction on how to delete those files. "Through the use of hiding files and registry keys on a computer, in areas normally reserved for the Windows operating system ... Coupons, Inc. attempts to control access to coupons it offers to the public," he wrote on his blog tenbucks.net in July of 2007. He added that no special software was needed to purge those keys. "The only tool required is the delete button on your keyboard ... and knowledge of where these unprotected files lie."

Coupons Inc. eventually changed its methods to defeat Stottlemire's work-around.

Stottlemire, who is not a lawyer, said he decided to represent himself after learning that lawyers' fees could quickly total in the six figures. "I knew I was right, and I couldn't afford an attorney," he said. "I spent many nights in front of the computer researching case law and writing briefs and rewriting briefs."

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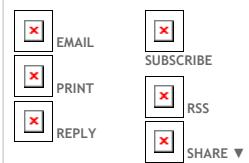
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EXHIBIT G

John Stottlemire

From: NGoteiner@fbm.com
Sent: Friday, November 21, 2008 10:29 PM
To: johna@stottlemire.com
Cc: DCusack@fbm.com; CAlameda@fbm.com
Subject: your breach of the Settlement

John:

Your web site comments, including “kicking ass” and that the case was dismissed with prejudice, as well as your communications (either direct or through your web site) with various bloggers including, Dan Morril and David Kravits, breached the wording and intent of the confidentiality term of the settlement agreement. The agreement specifically states that “The terms of the settlement will remain confidential.” This was included as a material term of the agreement at your request. Your blatant violation of your commitment, and the consequences of that abuse have damaged Coupons’ reputation and continue to do so.

We are not filing the notice of dismissal unless you repair the breach. Coupons now insists that the only way for you to repair your breach would be to publish prominently on your web site and distribute to each blogger who referred to the settlement (or does so in the near future) a full narrative of the following facts leading to the settlement. The statement must contain the following elements (Coupons will draft the precise language), and we must receive proof that you’ve satisfactorily circulated the statement.

1. Refer to the inaccurate statements on your web site and to the statements on the relevant blogs and correct the blog’s mischaracterization of the case and of the settlement terms;
2. Specifically state that while you asked for the confidentiality agreement, you breached it, and also that your web site and the blogs discussing the case contain misleading information about the settlement and the litigation.
3. Attach to your statement the entire recent court decision and accurately characterize in layman’s language the Court’s denial of your motion for sanctions and motion to dismiss, as well as the court’s reasoning and holding. Your statement would also point out that the Court ultimately came to its ruling notwithstanding vigorous amicus briefing from the Electronic Frontier Foundation. Your statement would of course specifically explain the court’s of how and why both sections 1201(a) and section 1201(b) are applicable, over your strong objections.
4. Accurately state the sequencing of settlement events, namely that: (a) prior to the recent hearing, you demanded that Coupons pay you \$2 million for your various claims based on your position that Coupons case was without merit and vexatious, and that you had always demanded money from Coupons to settle your asserted claims; (b) you breached confidential settlement discussions previously by publishing on your web site your earlier demand for over \$1 million; (c) after the hearing in which the court denied your motion to dismiss, you withdrew those settlement demands; (d) at the ENE session after the Court issued the attached ruling, you dropped your demands for even a penny and then asked for the confidentiality agreement that you breached; (e) after you signed the settlement term sheet you requested that Coupons indemnify you against claims by Coupons’ customers for intentionally interfering with their business and by stealing coupons via your software; and (f) that after Coupons objected to your settlement breach, you agreed to correct the record. You are welcome to explain that it was your integrity that made you retract your misleading statements and breaching conduct, but you must truthfully state that by the time of your settlement you had not bested Coupons, but had in fact lost

your motion to dismiss and explain that Coupons was about to proceed against you with discovery, including your deposition, and with significant potential for damages against you if you had not settled.

Further, you will not object to any additional press releases or stories that result from Coupons' sharing with the press the accurate facts of the case and of the settlement events.

If you don't agree to the above, you will leave Coupons no choice but either to sue to enforce the settlement agreement and seek the relief outlined above, looking to you for the costs of such a law suit, or to withdraw from the settlement and proceed with the case.

If we do not hear from you within 48 hours, we will assume you refuse to agree to the above and will proceed accordingly.

Neil A. Goteiner
Attorney at Law

Farella Braun + Martel LLP
RUSS BUILDING
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO / CA 94104

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EXHIBIT H

John Stottlemire

From: NGoteiner@fbm.com
Sent: Sunday, November 23, 2008 3:17 PM
To: johna@stottlemire.com
Cc: DCusack@fbm.com; CAlameda@fbm.com
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

In your Friday email you protested that you had not publicly disclosed the terms of the settlement. Now you admit, as you must, that you did disclose the settlement terms, particularly you disclosed the dismissal with prejudice, claimed you bested us and that you paid nothing. You attempt to justify your breech by asserting, without basis, that the dismissal was not going to be filed under seal, and that the parties therefore implicitly "revised" the settlement agreement.

Your argument has no merit. Whether the press would have picked up the dismissal from pacer is irrelevant to your unilateral breach. Irrespective of what happened with anyone learning of the dismissal, you signed a mutual release which provided that, "Coupons and Stottlemire each further represent, warrant and agree that the Settlement Agreement shall remain in full force, and in effect, **notwithstanding the occurrence of any possible changes or differences in material fact.**" You represented and warranted that you would maintain the confidentiality, regardless of what happens in the future. But as you signed that release, you already were breaching it and the Settlement Agreement by your self-aggrandizing statements on your own blog and to the press.

Further, your argument attempting to excuse your breach as essentially an early disclosure of information that would eventually be in the public, also fails. Your argument essentially eviscerates the confidentiality term. Further, there is nothing in the stipulation that says it would not be filed under seal. The settlement did not require a specific provision obligating the parties to do so, in order to bind (or to permit) the parties to do so. To the contrary, it was the parties' obligation to do everything reasonably necessary to comply with the terms of the settlement stipulation including that it would "remain confidential," including filing the dismissal under seal, as well as not speaking to the press, as you did. Are you suggesting that although you represented and warranted that the settlement terms would remain confidential, that you would not agree to file the stipulation under seal once we suggested doing that to effectuate the confidentiality term?

Moreover, even if the settlement agreement had not been filed under seal, there was no certainty, or even probability, that the press would have picked up a publicly filed dismissal, had you not brought it to their attention (based on your distortion of events leading to settlement, which we aim to correct in the public record).

Similarly, your assertion of an implicit agreement "revision," flies in the face of the confidentiality term and your additional representation and warranty. You should have articulated your intent to revise the settlement with Dennis, Coupons, Inc. and Mr. McElhinny. Your post-breach "revision" spin will not play well in San Jose. All it does is underline your bad faith as you negotiated and signed the Settlement Agreement, contrary to your protests about your integrity.

Finally, given your victory lap brandishing your ass kicking exploits and disclosure of settlement terms, we're assuming that you have no objections to us publicizing facts 4(a)-(e) of my Friday 7:29 email to you. But please let me know today if you disagree, and the basis for your objection.

Coupons will not be filing the stipulation of dismissal, but will continue to prosecute the case, short of your agreement to attempt to correct and repair the breach as we have proposed. Your email makes

clear that you would rather spin than do the right thing. And so it's become clear that Coupons and the market require a judgment and verdict to stop your injurious mischaracterizations and conduct. I presume that you know that you will be wasting your time in this continued law suit. For, I'm sure that Mr. McKilhenny told you that you would lose the case, which only confirmed what you already knew when you reviewed Judge Lloyd's ruling against you and against EFF's arguments. Coupons is willing to invest the money to end its relationship with you and to clear up the confusion that you have caused through your settlement breaches.

We'll alert Mr. McKilhenny Monday of these unfortunate developments.

-----Original Message-----

From: John Stottlemire [mailto:johna@stottlemire.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 22, 2008 4:23 PM
To: Goteiner, Neil (24) x4485
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

Dennis promised to file the stipulation to dismiss with prejudice as soon as he had my signature on the accompanying document. I gave Dennis my signature on the document on November 19, 2008. There has been no request nor any stipulations provided that the stipulation be filed under seal. The stipulation would have become a public document for any person who has access to the PACER system, the Court docket or any websites which display the Court docket (i.e. justia).

While both parties have agreed that the terms of the settlement would remain confidential, that confidentiality obviously does not extend to a document which would be filed publicly by your office. You and Dennis drafted the stipulation and you were going to file it publicly. If you have forgotten what the stipulations says, go read it. Since I have signed that stipulation with full knowledge that the stipulation would be filed as soon as you have my signature on the accompanying document and the stipulation holds no provisions to be kept under seal or redacted in any form, both sides have agreed to a revision on that particular term.

If the stipulation is not filed with the Court by Sunday, November 23, 2008 at 5:00 PM, I will have no choice but to seek a status conference with Judge Lloyd on Monday to address this matter.

-john stottlemire

From: NGoteiner@fbm.com [mailto:NGoteiner@fbm.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 22, 2008 12:11 PM
To: johna@stottlemire.com
Cc: DCusack@fbm.com; CALameda@fbm.com
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

It's best that all communications be in writing so that no one can be misquoted and that the record remains clear. Short of anything else from you, we have your final response.

-----Original Message-----

From: John Stottlemire [mailto:johna@stottlemire.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 22, 2008 11:05 AM
To: Goteiner, Neil (24) x4485
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

You have my phone number. I'm not going to discuss this through email.

From: NGoteiner@fbm.com [mailto:NGoteiner@fbm.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 22, 2008 10:59 AM
To: NGoteiner@fbm.com; johna@stottlemire.com
Cc: DCusack@fbm.com; CAlameda@fbm.com
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

Your breach could not have been clearer. Dismissal with prejudice was settlement "term," No. 1. Term No. 5, was that "the terms of the settlement will remain confidential." You specifically disclosed that Coupons dismissed the case with prejudice. End of case.

Let me know if I have misstated any facts in my email of last night.

In refusing our offer to attempt to remedy your breach, you are proceeding at your peril. But this is apparently what you want.

-----Original Message-----

From: Goteiner, Neil (24) x4485
Sent: Friday, November 21, 2008 9:47 PM
To: 'johna@stottlemire.com'
Cc: Cusack, Dennis (27) x4475; Alameda, Carly (20) x4981
Subject: Re: your breach of the Settlement

We will treat that as your final response.

From: John Stottlemire
To: Goteiner, Neil (24) x4485
Sent: Fri Nov 21 20:33:29 2008
Subject: RE: your breach of the Settlement

There has been no breach. The terms of the settlement agreement have not been disclosed.

From: NGoteiner@fbm.com [mailto:NGoteiner@fbm.com]
Sent: Friday, November 21, 2008 7:29 PM
To: johna@stottlemire.com
Cc: DCusack@fbm.com; CAlameda@fbm.com
Subject: your breach of the Settlement

John:

Your web site comments, including "kicking ass" and that the case was dismissed with prejudice, as well as your communications (either direct or through your web site) with various bloggers including, Dan Morril and David Kravits, breached the wording and intent of the confidentiality term of the settlement agreement. The agreement specifically states that "The terms of the settlement will remain confidential." This was included as a material term of the agreement at your request. Your blatant violation of your commitment, and the consequences of that abuse have damaged Coupons' reputation and continue to do so.

We are not filing the notice of dismissal unless you repair the breach. Coupons now insists that the only way for you to repair your breach would be to publish prominently on your web site and distribute to each blogger who referred to the settlement (or does so in the near future) a full narrative of the following facts leading to the settlement. The statement must contain the following elements (Coupons will draft the precise language), and we must receive proof that you've satisfactorily circulated the statement.

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2. Specifically state that while you asked for the confidentiality agreement, you breached it, and also that your web site and the blogs discussing the case contain misleading information about the settlement and the litigation.
3. Attach to your statement the entire recent court decision and accurately characterize in layman's language the Court's denial of your motion for sanctions and motion to dismiss, as well as the court's reasoning and holding. Your statement would also point out that the Court ultimately came to its ruling notwithstanding vigorous amicus briefing from the Electronic Frontier Foundation. Your statement would of course specifically explain the court's of how and why both sections 1201(a) and section 1201(b) are applicable, over your strong objections.
4. Accurately state the sequencing of settlement events, namely that: (a) prior to the recent hearing, you demanded that Coupons pay you \$2 million for your various claims based on your position that Coupons case was without merit and vexatious, and that you had always demanded money from Coupons to settle your asserted claims; (b) you breached confidential settlement discussions previously by publishing on your web site your earlier demand for over \$1 million; (c) after the hearing in which the court denied your motion to dismiss, you withdrew those settlement demands; (d) at the ENE session after the Court issued the attached ruling, you dropped your demands for even a penny and then asked for the confidentiality agreement that you breached; (e) after you signed the settlement term sheet you requested that Coupons indemnify you against claims by Coupons' customers for intentionally interfering with their business and by stealing coupons via your software; and (f) that after Coupons objected to your settlement breach, you agreed to correct the record. You are welcome to explain that it was your integrity that made you retract your misleading statements and breaching conduct, but you must truthfully state that by the time of your settlement you had not bested Coupons, but had in fact lost your motion to dismiss and explain that Coupons was about to proceed against you with discovery, including your deposition, and with significant potential for damages against you if you had not settled.

Further, you will not object to any additional press releases or stories that result from Coupons' sharing with the press the accurate facts of the case and of the settlement events.

If you don't agree to the above, you will leave Coupons no choice but either to sue to enforce the settlement agreement and seek the relief outlined above,

looking to you for the costs of such a law suit, or to withdraw from the settlement and proceed with the case.

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Neil A. Goteiner

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